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G. J. ATKINSON, Proprietor.
W. E. HALL, Editor and Manager.

HOUSEHOLD.

THE CHEERFUL FARM KITCHEN.

A spacious farm-kitchen, when there's a clean and jolly table, is a grand place for it; it about as pleasant as any spot on earth. The great stove—little its glowing bright kettle, the smooth painted floor, the broad rug for mother's feet, the dear little spinning rocking-chair, in which she hums and sews, the geraniums and petunias and other rare good things in the windows, the big log fire—with plenty of room for everybody and some to spare—on which are served with smoke as only "mother, can prepare. All we are sorry for the poor child that does not spend its evenings in such. It is to this big, pleasant, smoke-red kitchen that the conquering cook for comfort and pleasure is this growling November weather. There is school, to be sure, but night sets in almost as soon as school closes, and by the time it does, but every fire-stock and bedtime something must be done for the multitudinous natural, fretful cry is for "something to do."

HOW TO MAKE GOOD APPLE BUTTER.

The first step is to boil down the cider. If there be not enough, a large kettle are hungrier and supported wooden cream in these, new cider is concentrated by boiling. For the best product, a barrel of cider is boiled down to eight gallons. While the cider is being boiled, others prepare the apples, by paring and coring, or by quartering and removing the core. Good, sweet apples, those which will readily cook, tender are chosen. Two pecks and a half bushels of apples are required for the barrel of cider, after it has been boiled down, and the quartering, with a wooden stirrer (hickory preferred), is the best method to prevent scorching. The thick jelly-like consistency begins to set in when the apple-sauce, which is made in the boiling cider, is flavored with cinnamon and allspice. The sauce is boiled down to a thick, stiffish jelly, the vessel in which this is to be kept, thoroughly washed, hot, and scalded, or stoneware jars, triple plated in tinware under which sets cider, using molasses and water instead. When properly made it is a most excellent preserve, and vastly more healthful than that which is cloying from an excess of sugar.—[American Agriculturist.

SOUPS VEGETABLES.

Onions, medium size one hour.

Green corn, twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Peas and asparagus, thirty to twenty-five minutes.

Potatoes, half an hour, unless small, when half hour.

Cauliflower, twenty-five minutes when young, and one hour when older.

Beets, one hour in summer, one hour and a half or even two hours, if large, in winter.

String beans, if all or sliced slantwise and thin, twenty-five minutes; if only sliced across, forty minutes.

Rule.—All vegetables to go into fast boiling water, to be quickly brought to the boiling point again, not left to steep in the water, lest they wilder, lengthen their and destroy color and flavor.

The time table must always be regulated by the heat of the fire which the cook will be doing. If the meal should have to wait five minutes for the vegetables, there would be a loss of punctuality, but dinner would not be damaged. But if your vegetables are done and wait for the dinner, your dinner will certainly be much the worse; yet so general is the custom of over-boiling vegetables or cutting them to cook in a half-hidden pulp, somewhere about the time, that very many people would not recognize the damage. They would very quickly see the superiority of vegetables cooked just the right time, but would attribute it to some mysterious "art" in cooking, if, when they were fresher and finer, not knowing that which best and freshest of vegetables to properly cooked are little better than the poor ones.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To wash oil cloth use milk and water. Soap injures the surface and the colors. Use a quart of skimmed milk to a pail of water. Salt will restore and brighten the swept off will, it is said, brighten the colors. Sometimes a cloth moistened with a little oil is used to wipe off the carpet after sweeping.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND.—A large wall bag in a housekeeper's room is a desk full of stationery, pens, ink, and a bottle of mucilage, a pin cushion, a dust pan, a whisk broom, a pair of scissors, and a writing in plain letters with ink the contents of the drawer between, tapes, ribbons, braids, curtain rings, etc.

TEST SEERSUCKER OF FLANNEL.—To keep flannels as much as possible from shrinking and felting, the following is to be recommended: Dissolve one ounce of potash in a bucket of water, and leave the fabric in it for twelve hours. Next warm the water with the fabric in it, and wash without touching it with the hands. Afterwards wash thoroughly in another liquid containing one teaspoonful of wheat flour to one bucket of water and wash in a similar manner. This treated the flannel becomes soft and clean, but hardly shrunk, and almost not at all felted.

TO CLEAN WHITE SILK LACE.—The lace is with gum shall clean slips of wood to keep it evenly spread out, laid over slight warm milk, in which a little soap has been added, rinsed in fresh water, laid for the same length of time in warm soap lye, and finally rinsed without any friction. Linen lace is best cleaned by overlapping outside of a large glass bottle smoothly with stout linen or white flannel, upon which the lace is sewn lightly, and then washed with soap and some coarse, open tissue is secured. The bottle thus dressed is allowed to soak for a time in lukewarm, soft water, and the outside wrapping is then rubbed with soap and a piece of flannel. After this the bottle is laid to steep for some hours in clean, soft water. It is then rolled between dry towels dipped in rice water, and rolled again. Finally, the lace is carefully unfastened from the bottle and ironed between linen cloths.

The New Eastern Route.

The following table shows the distance in thousands of miles between Liverpool and points in the east, over the several routes:

	Via Canada	Via Suez	Via the Cape	Via Cape Horn
To Japan	8	13	15	18
To Shanghai	8	13	15	18
To Hong Kong	9	13	15	18
To Bangkok	9	13	15	18
To Sydney	12	13	12	13
To Auckland	13	14	14	13

Allowing for two days occupied at Halifax and Vancouver in transhipment by the Canadian Pacific has a great advantage in point of time over the Cape route to the disposition and other advantages of the new route over any other, mentioned by the Times' correspondent are that it follows a great circle, or in other words, "travels at latitudes where one degree of longitude is very "shortest"; that the seas crossed are cool as a matter of immense advantage to marine engineers as well as passengers from the most part free from monsoons and tropical cyclones; that 2,000 miles of it consist of a comparatively direct and easily-worked line of railway; that the sea-crossing is very direct, the dimentities of coast lines and the dangers of maritime navigation being thus avoided. Moreover, the route, except where it crosses the high seas, lies wholly within portions of the British Empire, for which reason it has been termed the "Empire route."

A bonnet and trimmings may be worn a much longer time if the dust be brushed well off after walking.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Scott Act fines to the amount of $1,300 were inflicted last week at Stratford.

Two hundred thousand feet of oak in the C. P. R. shade at Hochelaga have been burned.

A settler near Moncoufin has been fined $30, including costs, for setting the prairie on fire.

Judge Aikyns, of the Superior Court of Montreal, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that province.

Jude Taylor has been appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba, in succession to the late Chief Justice Wallbridge.

The net result of the year's business of the Montreal Street Railway Company, after deducting all expenses, is $95,923.

The Manitoba Free Press says that twenty-three cars of potatoes were shipped from Manitowanding during last week.

Water has fallen in Manitoba. There has been a slight fall of snow at Winnipeg, and the Red River is nearly frozen over.

In consequence of the large exports, the retail price of potatoes in Winnipeg has advanced from 50 cents to 60 cents per bushel.

Lieut. Colonel Baker, M. P. P. for Kootenay, B. C., intends to attempt to acclimatize the reindeer in the Rocky Mountains.

It is announced that the Manitoba Government have completed a contract with a well-known firm for the immediate completion of the boundary railway.

A cabbagemen says an English syndicate offers to construct a submarine tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland for £60,000 per annum for fifty years.

Fever is very prevalent among the Mattoks. "D" troop of Mounted Police, According to the blood report the whole of the troop excepting sixteen men are laid up.

For the past week the surplus grain crop of Manitoba has been reported as the average rate of 365 car's day. The total crop is now expected to reach ten million bushels.

At a meeting of the Quebec Protestant Teachers' Association a committee was appointed to petition the Government to increase the teachers' pension from one-sixteenth to $200,000.

Manitoba settlers are agitated over an announcement by the Interior Department at Ottawa that all money due on pre-emptions must be paid before the end of December or the entries will be cancelled.

The new postal map of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will be issued in a few weeks, and will be followed as soon as possible by new maps of New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

The North-West Central Railway directors are applying to the Local Government and ask aid for the Railway Act Act. They say they will have fifty miles completed early in the spring and another one hundred next year.

The returns of the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage sown last this year up to the end of September a total of 62,186 acres arrived in the Dominion, of which 31,272 had to be reshipped, and these or four parts have yet to be added. Which will considerably increase the amount.

The bilbam of the Department of Agriculture places the total yield of wheat in Manitoba at 12,351,107 bushels, an average yield per acre of 27.7 bushels, as against 19.3 the average for the years 1883 to 1886. The average yields of other crops are as follows:—Oats, 48 bushels; barley, 36; peas, 20; potatoes, 236.

AMERICAN.

Philadelphia is threatened with a coal famine, the supply being totally inadequate to the demand.

Fire in St. Louis on Saturday night destroyed, and damaged a number of large warehouses, causing a total loss of over half a million dollars.

Temperance advocates in the United States are united in the belief that the prohibitory liquor laws will be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The French steamer Bretagne, from New York, together with her valuable cargo of 1,000 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire in Marseilles on Monday.

Cholera has broken out on the steamer Hellenia, which has been for some time detained in the lower quarantine at New York. The record then is . . . one death and one new case.

A telegram has been received from Tampa, Fla., saying that there have been six or eight new cases of yellow fever since last report, and that there were three deaths on the 24th.

Mr. C. G. Francklyn, President of the Horn Silver Mining Company, has been arrested in New York and confined in Ludlow street gaol on a charge of misappropriating $500,000 of the company's funds.

It is believed that the reported rupture between Secretary Bayard and Attorney-General Garland over the Behring Sea dispatches and the former's tacit admission that the Canadian sealers were wrongfully seized, will enable the Dominion Government to obtain compensation for their owners without any difficulty.

FOREIGN.

The steamer Cross Eastern has been sold at auction for $105,000.

Extensive military preparations are being made by both Germany and Russia along their frontier.

It is stated the Czar has formed an anti-German alliance between Russia, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Denmark.

Mr. Pomeroy has offered the tenants on his Irish estates a reduction of 35 per cent., which will probably be accepted.

In an important article the *Pester Lloyd* expresses the readiness of Austria to enter into the closest alliance with England.

A slander suit for $25,000 damages against the Duke of Marlborough has been begun by Mr. Labouchere, editor of the New York *Truth*.

The first conference for the negotiation of a commercial treaty between Italy and Austria-Hungary was held on Saturday in Rome.

Mr. Gladstone is of opinion that the discord between Catholics and Protestants would cease if Home Rule were granted to Ireland.

The police are closing all liquor shops kept by Europeans in Constantinople, on the ground that they are demoralizing the Turkish people.

Lord Randolph Churchill declares that Mr. Gladstone proposes to grant Home Rule to mean the breaking up of the Union and the ruin of the Empire.

An eviction in County Wexford was prevented on Saturday by the tenant and his friends throwing boiling lye, red hot iron and vitriol at the emergency men.

Excavations in Jerusalem have resulted in the discovery of the remains of the ancient town walls and the position of the gate through which Jesus passed to Golgotha.

It is understood Russia intends reducing the import duties on English goods 20 per cent. and on French goods 10 per cent., while on German goods no reduction will be made.

Recent investigations have discovered the appalling fact that upwards of 4,000 children attending the elementary schools of Vienna are suffering from the effects of hunger, some of them being on the verge of starvation.

During the hearing of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's case at Woodford on Tuesday, the Crown officials refused to allow the English and Irish agitators in Ireland would be treated in the same manner.

The new convention which is to be signed by the great powers provides that the liner must shut up shop and leave the line of way, but that no act of hostility shall be permitted either on the highways or on its banks within a certain distance.

From a letter published in the largest or a thousand dynamiter in London East, it is believed that he was connected with a plot to murder Mr. Balfour, the Irish Chief Secretary, on the occasion of his speaking at Birmingham on the 3rd of November.

Canon Wolfenden, of the Irish Church, delivered an address in Dublin, in which he said he hoped the Queen would find a more suitable way to honour her husband's memory than by sending her son and son-in-law to the top of a Highland mountain to drink raw whiskey.

ODDS AND ENDS.

In Russia 255,000 persons are engaged in the tobacco industry.

The emigration of patriotism by England in 1886 was about 2,250,000 barrels.

There are in Boston between 800 and 900 persons who have passed the age of 100.

Cattle dying due to forty per inch of grapes and pears have done well for some time been laying California for the East.

It is said that there will have 64,000,000 bushels of wheat for export this year, an increase of 16,000,000 bushels over last year.

The women of Russia do all the harvesting; the grain is cut with sickles, as it was 2,000 years ago, and bound up with a deal.

A restaurant has been opened in London for the exclusive patronage of people who have afflicted with the dyspepsia, and is not entirely anti-fat.

The sale of a large Cincinnati tobacco house, who is paid $10,000 a year to know good, and then he sent it, neither smokes nor chews.

(The art of paper making has reached a perfection that it can be torn down and made into paper, and turned out as a newspaper in thirty-six hours.

At Kitzbuhl, in the Austrian Alps, there is an intermittent lake which at one season of the year fills up with water, and another is dried up and cultivated by the farmers for the remainder. An explosion just made shows in one part of the basin an immense cave, which, when the water has dried up, will be found to be a pipe which it up till the basin is empty. This cave leads to a long series of underground lakes all connected with one another by a continuous current.

Alaska's Atmosphere.

Lieutenant Schwatka, in making the last passage to Alaska, at one point went ashore, among the wilds of the Alexander Archipelago, and he describes the position which he encountered as being most wild and romantic.

At the feet of the overgrown clothing the shore, with trees from the edges of the glaciers on the mountain summits, and the constant washing of ice through the warm ocean keeps it cool and moist. The whole air is burdened with moisture, and everything, like, it is Alaskan, is proposed body "moist and unpleasant."

It is almost impossible to realize the dampness of this region, without having experienced it. Water drips from everything, like an April mist, and moisture seems the feet, as one walks.

As an example of the luxuriance of the vegetation, take the Indian's "totem-pole," which, although made of cedar timbers standing on and near the native dwellings, has large clumps of dripping moss and foliage at heights varying from ten to thirty feet from the ground.

The Indian, I may mention in passing, that these totem-poles are covered with very curious carvings, and although no one is any all sure of their significance, it is probable that they are representations of tribal histories of the Indian.

It is supposed that the seed of a Sitka spruce becomes lodged in the upper part of the resting upon a totem-pole, and there germinates. The roots extend down the pole, and having reached the earth, find additional nourishment there, which they send to the branches flourishing above, and which have for the best nourished by the juices furnished by the moss.

Imagine a city boy tossing a walnut from his window, so that it lodges in the pole graph pole, sprouts there, sends down its roots to the earth, and when into such a tall tree that the boy can lean from his window, and pick walnuts from it every autumn!

That kind of possible, and yet in equitable, often happens in south-eastern Alaska.

No Danger.

A man who boasts of his courage while his knees are smiting together exists a ridiculous figure, and is a fair subject for jokes. A man who knows he is afraid, and has with such a one in the midst of a thunder-storm. According to the narrative, the lightning was really terrible, and almost anybody might have been excused for feeling a little nervous; only, in that case, he would have been well not to brag.

The house was had entered was occupied by a widow and her two daughters. As soon as we had alighted, the curate of the village, curious to see the foreign travellers, hastened to pay a visit to the ladies; and now a vivid heavy stroke of lightning fell in every direction on the trees of the forest. The trembling women looked to the curate for consolation, and the young divine avail of the opportunity of showing his superior information.

"What was that, boy," he said? "I, too, was afraid of thunder and lightning; since that time I have studied philosophy." "Yes," said the curate, "the lightning is not and our professor has taught us that the bolts are made, and in quality and quantity, "Another clap—*Jets Crisis*, *Jets Crisis*."

The next stroke drove the trembling ladies into a dark room, where the women had taken refuge, and so long as the storm lasted we heard their loud and piece "*Ora pro nobis*"; but scarcely had it passed away, when the philosophical curate emerged from his place of concealment, followed by the widow and her daughters.

"I say," called he to a boy who was passing by, "Quickly! Run as fast as you can! her she need not be frightened, there is no danger at all."

FARM.

WINTER CARE OF COWS.

The advantage of having the barn and yard should be such as to reduce the labor as much as possible. Excessive warmth is not necessary to robustness, health or profit. If a man's house is kept closed up and heated with stoves to a temperature of eighty degrees, and his food and drink are all taken from a stove, he can give no account the effects of the cold and to insure more comfort, his dwellers in the house will become sick or diseased. If the impure air will poison the blood; the warmth will relax the skin, dry it and open the pores, and the slightest draft will cause a fit of shivering and induce congestion of cold. It is in precisely such houses that sore throats, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other diseases are so frequent; while in the house where the windows are thrown open to the sunshine and the cold, the air is pure and healthy, and exercise and health give warmth, fed by the abundant oxygen of the fresh air coursing through the blood, there are health and vigor and comfort. It is the same in the dairy. Tainted air, or disease those herds which are kept in close, warm, unventilated stables and the dreaded tuberculosis finds there its prey; while from the wide airy stable, well ventilated and filled with the cold air, the well fed cows will emerge to frolic in the snow, and enjoy themselves in the bright sunshine and the crisp air, when the thermometer marks down near to zero. Except in stormy weather, the cows should spend at least three or four hours every day in the yard, picking some scraps of feed and getting water and exercise.—[American Agriculturist.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD CISTERN.

The surface soil is removed to a depth of eighteen inches to exclude frost in winter and heat in the summer. The excavation is made in the shape of an egg with the upper third cut off. It should be eight to ten feet deep, and seven to ten feet in diameter. The deeper the better, the better will keep, as it is. If the soil is clear and compact, the cement may be laid directly upon it, but no solid lining of stone is needed. Where a large flat stone is bedded in cement at the bottom, for the workmen to stand upon, and for a rest for the pump. The cement is made of two parts lime, one part, and clean, sharp sand, three parts, mixed dry, first, and wetted up in small quantities as required, and laid on the sides, with a trowel. The cement is laid about an inch thick. When the bottom is covered, a layer is put brushed the wall about a foot high, and, as it sets very quickly, as soon as one strip is laid another may be put on above it, until the whole is completed. In digging, a shoulder of a foot and a half is made on the top of the firm soil eighteen inches, to rest the beams upon. This is also covered with cement, and the beams are laid on and the spaces between them are shoulder are filled in with stone, or brick, and cement, to the upper level, leaving out the floor rests. A strong floor of four inch plank, doubled, with the joints broken, is laid upon the beams and covered with a coat of the cement, to exclude surface water; and this floor is then covered with earth and fodder over, or a platform is built over it to stand upon. A manhole should be made in the cover, large enough for a person to go down when it is necessary to clean out the cistern, and this is brought up a little above the platform, and fitted with a tight cover, kept locked to avoid danger of children falling in.

WINTER CARE OF FOWLS.

It is a great mistake to crowd too many fowls together in one apartment. A house 10 feet wide and 20 feet long, with two square additional, will not accommodate half the number of fowls, and they will be better than earth. Board floors are always dry, and can be kept much cleaner and sweeter. An application of slaked lime on the boards is worth a dozen on the ground. If more board floors were used, less disinfectants and remedies would be needed.

Fowls should be fed in winter four meals a day, and all the early pullets will fail in the fall. Instead of trying to learn the variety or quantity that suits the best with the fowls, learn to feed and manage properly, and you will succeed with what you have.

A good morning meal in winter for poultry is chopped corn and oats, or wheat mixed with boiling water. Don't make it sloppy, but dry and crumbly. Feed it in a trough filled with sand, and you will be added. Feed about sunrise; they will relish it then better than earlier. Feed as soon as spring-like days are warm enough for wheat, and at night all they will eat of cotton grain of any of the above. Never give more at any time than they will eat up clean. Oyster shells are good for shell maker al.

PROVIDE SUFFICIENT WATER TROUGHS.

By arranging the water supply for the stock, a sufficiency of water troughs should be provided, and as many as will give ample opportunities for all the cows to drink without obstruction from the weaker cows of the herd. Your troughs are not too many for twelve or fifteen cows, and these should be placed wide apart, or be so protected that one ill natured animal may not keep guard over them all. An elevated arrangement is to have an octagonal frame with a trough in each side, or one trough all around it, so that every cow may have a chance to get to the water.

The water from the troughs should be carried off to avoid ice from them in the winter and some provision should be made to empty the troughs to prevent the accumulation of ice at that season. Where it is practicable, a constant flow of water in the troughs is the summer is desirable, and for this purpose where there is a running stream, a water ram may be used, or a windmill with a reservoir of sufficient capacity to supply all the requirements, both of the cattle and the dairy work.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MANURE MAKING.

To preserve a healthful condition, maintain the vital warmth, and keep the skin in proper action, thoroughly carding and brushing should not be neglected in a winter dairy, and the utmost cleanliness observed in respect should be observed: Abundant supplies of absorbents, of which dried swamp muck is the best, and half rotted sawdust and fresh leaves next, and in place of these straw, or any other of the waste material should be procured. The winter dairy is a great opportunity for making manure, and the improvement of a farm, and to this end every possible contrivance for saving and preserving the manure should be exercised. The feeding must be liberal and of the best quality, and the cows should be kept in quiet and comfortable stalls, and in quality and quantity will be exactly equivalent to the food given.—[American Agriculturist for November.

A Cleveland man fell from a so-fold a distance of 72 feet at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and was married at 8 in the evening. Ohio people come from a tough old stock.

The original Bartlett pear tree, named after Enoch Bartlett, still stand on his grounds near Boston and are over 50 Years old. Twenty years ago a new tree was grafted upon these old trees and they still bear fine fruit.

Women in the Past.

Girls who consider themselves as vastages inferior to those of their brothers have only to turn back a few pages of history, in order to extract comfort from the contrast. Not a single society but with a brilliant present. There was a time, scarcely to be understood in these days, when woman was little more than a slave and ornamental appendage. During the Middle Ages and a following period, no one would have dreamed of girls' inferiority.

In the seventeenth century "woman was still regarded as the inferior of man in the lower classes as a drudge, in the higher as an ornament."

Montaigne was one of those "who, through false gallantry, would keep woman in a state of ignorance, on the pretext that instruction would mar her natural charms." The author contemplated marriage, but "women because it is "a crafty sex disguised, all for pleasure, all for show, just as they are."

John Stuart Mill, in sarcastic reference to this time, thus characterizes it: "Some generations ago, when entire on women was the law of the land, men used to say, in facing in fearful women for being what men made them."

Under such conditions, it can scarcely be a subject of wonder that women were not at all their highest development. They were well have deserved some of the prevailing mediæval proverbs, of which the following are specimens:

"Women and horses must be beaten."

"Women and money are the cause of all evil."

"Women keep only secrets which they do not know."

"Between a woman's yes and no there isn't room for the point of a needle."

Sensations at High Altitudes.

The effects of the rarity of the atmosphere were felt as soon as the start was made, and it was impossible to proceed more than a few yards without stopping to take breath. The second was made in six sags, and naturally a rest was taken at the end of each difficult line, and the climb, to climb for eight minutes and rest five was considered a very good time. It was not long before we had to stop at intervals of two and three for every four of climbing, and after half the second was made, we rested more frequently and without exerting ourselves to sit down. We thrust our staves into the snow, and leaned our heads upon them. Drowsiness overtook us, and progress became mechanical. We could only be aroused by a lower-wakeful guides. If left to ourselves, we would have fallen asleep. Our heart beat with fearful rapidity, and the breath came in sobs and short gasps. Ringing noises in the head, like those produced by large doses of quinine, were experienced. The most acute pain shot through the skull. Conversation was suspended, except among the guides, and their voices fell, as we saw we is coming from a great distance. It was impossible to tell what progress was being made, for the top and bottom seemed equidistant all the way up. We barely seemed the most severe experience likely to occur to those who reach such high elevation: "Nobody should be made to do the work, and would have been the signal that 'we had gone' too far." Our guides, however, refused to submit further, and we should have placed ourselves in the hands of our guides to be carried back to Tamaoa.

Our last halt was made at a point almost to its limit by the time the lead guide shouted, "Here we are! Small the place, but it will do." The delightful news which greeted our nostrils, telling that our task was nearly completed, and that at hand, acted like a powerful stimulant. We waited for the last straggler, and then did not until we stood breathless upon the summit of Popocatepetl.

He Knew Where to Stop.

On one occasion the Emperor of Germany visited the Krupp steel works at Essen, and was shown over the immense establishment by the proprietor. The *Vienna Free Press* gives an account of the visit:

The emperor displayed great interest in the working of the steam hammer, and Herr Krupp seized the opportunity of showing the high praises of the workman who had special charge of it.

"Ackerman has a sure eye," he said, "and can score the Kaiser's initials at any moment. A hand might be placed on the anvil without fear, and he would stop the hammer within a hair's breadth of it."

"Let us try," said the emperor, "but not with a human hand—try with a hand," and he laid it, a splendid specimen of work upon an anvil beneath the hammer. Down came the immense mass of steel, and Ackerman, with his hand on the lever, stopped it just the sixth of an inch from the watch. When he went to hand it back the emperor replied kindly:

"No, Ackerman, keep the watch in memory of an interesting occasion."

The workman, embarrassed, stood with outstretched hand, not knowing what to do. Krupp came forward and took the watch, saying:

"I keep it for you if you are afraid to take it from his majesty."

A few minutes later they again passed the spot, and Krupp said:

"Now you can take the emperor's present from my hand," and handed Ackerman the watch, wrapped up in a 1000-mark note.

Curious Clocks.

When the Pioneer V. of Spain, retired to the Monastery of St. Yuste, he took with him Charles's clock-maker, in order to while away the time by constructing the movements of clocks. So wonderful were some of the pieces of work which they made, that the monks would not believe that any one except the devil had a hand in them; until the machinery was shown to them by the inventor. It was ordered by Charles that when he should die all of those clocks should cease running—and it is said to be a fact that his orders were obeyed.

Another kind of clock came to Geneva to see a clock which had been made by Dros, a merchant of that city. Upon the clock were seated a shepherd, a negro, and a dog. As the hour was struck, the shepherd played upon his flute, and the dog played gently at his feet. But, when the king reached forth to touch an apple that hung from a tree, under which the shepherd rested, the dog flew at him and barked so furiously that a live dog answered him, and the whole party left in haste. Venturing to return, one of the counters said, in reproach in Spanish, what time it was. There was no reply; but, when the question was repeated in French, an answer was given. This frightened the courtier, who left his companions, and all of them voted that the clock was the work of the evil one.

When Her Majesty ascended the throne the production of coal for that year in Great Britain was estimated at 30,000,000 tons, now it is more than four times as much.

A big bow of ribbon, with long tapes, placed on the crown, with the loops falling downward in front, is the latest fancy in hat trimming.

HEALTH.

INVALID DIET.

Nothing is more trying to a sick person than to be asked whether he thinks such and such a thing "would be nice," or whether he could eat this or that, the other, when he feels as if it would be impossible for him to bite anything. We give below a dietary that if rigidly prepared will be apt to tempt a sick appetite:

VEAL AND SAGO BROTH.

For a person suffering with any pulmonary disease, this is excellent. Cut up with three plate of cold water a knuckle of veal and chop the bones well over, and, after simmer in a closely covered vessel for two hours. Strain and skim off the fat, if any, season to taste; add two well washed sago pearl barley, previously soaked in warm water for an hour. Simmer the soup for half an hour. Meantime have a cup of cream in boiling and add very slowly, to prevent curdling; turn into into the soup, let it come almost to the boiling point and serve. Let this water crackers, or the thinnest slices of buttered bread, from which the crust has been cut, accompany the soup. Put it in your pretty bowl, and be sure that it is hot. Cold soup is disgusting to a person in good health.

FILLED OR CRACKER.

Reduce a quart of chicken broth to one half; add the quantity by slow simmering; strain into a pan, and let it stand while you broil a neat fillet from the breast of a tender chicken. Season this with salt and pepper, and put it into the mould of reduced broth, which must be set on ice until it hardens. Turn out on a small oval dish and garnish with parsley.

Rabbit soup is out of season, but is very nice and dainty. Cut the rabbit into pieces and soak in warm water for an hour; then draw out the blood. Put the pieces into a saucepan with a quart of white broth, or if you have not this, milk and water; season with salt and add a few sprigs of parsley. Let this simmer very slowly until the meat is very tender; strain, pick all the meat from the bones and chop it as fine as possible; return it to the soup, and set over the fire; add a cup of hot cream, and two tablespoonfuls of sifted bread crumbs. A delicate soup is made by polishing rice, pearl barley, or vermicelli, which must be cooked separately in boiling water or milk, and added to the soup just before serving. Little slices of lightly-buttered and well-toasted bread should accompany it.

A delicious drink for a convalescent is made as follows: Put a teaspoonful of the gelatine in a cup of water; let it stand for an hour and pour on a cup of boiling water; add a tablespoonful of currant jelly and as much sugar; the least pinch of salt; add a wineglass of sherry. Then it only is a tiny cup of cream and a very small wine-glass of brandy, or a glass of diarrhoea, substitute brandy for the wine.

PIMPLES.

When there is an impurity of the blood, or the system acts whole, nature often attempts to throw it to the surface in the form of pimples, acne, and the like. Some rich food, those containing lard and oily cooking, or fried food, and the pastry which will convert the blood, while breathing foul air, or in close, ill-ventilated rooms, or sleeping rooms, etc., will render the blood impure, as it is the promoter of pure air to purify the blood. While the last, food such as the grains, fruits, and the best of vegetables will make the daily supply of pure blood. Only the parentalt, uncontrolled, or ignorant, will be the victim of the pimples, through the round of circulation.

It is proper to say that all animal foods may be impure in consequence of the diseases of the animals, while their flesh, made into food, will vary in degree, the flesh of that recent growth being comparatively pure, but of the highly-fed and fattened articles, constantly passing from the system to give place to fresh, which system is therefore, who would have the purest blood will do well to be careful in the selection of food, always discarding such secretory organs as the kidneys liver, with tripe, all of which are concentrated receptacles of matters.

Now these pimples are one of the means of purifying the blood, do not attempt to cure them by preventing any discharge from them, at least, till the blood is so purified that they will be no longer needed, lest rather add insure in this way, bringing still more to the surface, which you can do by producing an irritation such as results from the application of wet cloths to any part of the body, or by applying to the coating of capsicum, cayenne pepper, or mustard.

Absent Minded.

One of the professors in a leading New England college is noted for the ease with which he can be absorbed in thought. The students say that on one occasion the professor's cow, sex, a student, applied to his father for permission to go out of town. Leave was granted, and as the young man turned to go the professor opened his book and said, "Nonsense, please." A London paper tells of a country German who was even more forgetful!

Frederick, a resident illustrative of absent-mindedness is narrated of the last session of the German Reichstag. Herr Wichman was chairman, and, when, after the roll had reached to the rows with one name, he naturally called out the name of the member on the second time, in a louder tone, and finally reached it out the hale-hearted bell. But at this juncture the laughter of his colleagues showed there must be something wrong, and soon realizing the blunder, attention be joined in the hilarity and marked himself present.

School Dress.

No doubt the family and trustees of any girls' school will be ready to do anything womankind by insisting upon a plain, sensible costume to be worn by all pupils during the school year. Every point can be urged in favor—regard for physiological needs of developing girls, the sisterhood, which would at once put all young ladies, rich and poor, on the same footing of equality in dress during the years they are intimately associated, beneath the roof and in the same work, ending frolics and offtimes bitter rivalry between those who cannot afford to dress, and those who, perhaps, no less important point than the economy of the parents of boarders in costuming for the entrance upon social life, which is really the beginning of the necessary individuality in dress.

While girls are in the school-room their minds should be occupied with its work and the simple, healthful pleasures incidental to the occasion, and nothing should exert a detrimental powers which are to make the grand women later, and adopting costumes, more in color to save monotony, would conduce greatly to the benefit of a school or college course. Make the school dress pretty and attractive, light in weight, refined and graceful, always bearing in mind the freedom for development of good, sound limbs and muscles; but keep rich fabrics and fine jewels for the social *debut*.

Keep the girls young, and with something always in anticipation, for nothing is more disgusting and disheartening to thoughtful people than the *blase* mien of teens who knows everything and doesn't see much in life anyhow.

STORIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

WELL-DRILLED ANTS

Ants appear to have for their motto, "In union there is strength." They set the best regulated human societies a-blushing in this respect, maintaining a wonderful degree of drill and discipline, by means of which they are enabled to accomplish tasks which beforehand would seem quite out of the question. A traveller in Central America witnessed the following instance of this trait.

The ants, which were of a very minute size, carried a dead, full-grown scorpion up the wall of our room from the floor to the ceiling, and thence along the under surface of a beam to a considerable distance, where, at last, they brought it safely into their nest in the interior of the wood.

During the latter part of this achievement, they had to bear the whole weight of the scorpion, together with their own (!) thoroughly inverted position, and in this way to move along the beam. The order was so perfect that we could not detect the slightest deviation from an absolute symmetry, either in the arrangement of the little army of workmen, or in their movements.

No corps of engineers could be drilled to a more absolute perfection in the performance of a mechanical task. According to a rough calculation, there must have been five or six hundred of these intelligent little creatures at work.

Besides those engaged in the transportation, no others were seen. A single one was sitting on the sting at the end of the scorpion's tail, as if stationed there to overlook and direct the whole proceeding; all else cast, without an exception, were at work.

FOND OF THE PIGS.

Not long ago a French steamer, the *Arctic*, trading from Havre, arrived in the Straits of Magellan, but the passengers were saved. A monkey named Felix was rescued and taken possession of by a farmer who lived near Punta Arenas, and was carried home with him.

Almost the only other animals that he found here were the farmer's pigs, about forty in number, great and small, and to these pigs Felix took a very strong liking. He played and slept with them, and followed them wherever they went, riding on the back of one or another of them.

The herd of pigs travelled at their will about the farm, and whenever it rained or, whose, whether it was hot or cold,—and even in some there are some very cold winds at the Straits of Magellan,—Felix always put out in the morning on the back of one of his favorites.

At evening he drove the pigs home, performing this duty much better and more swiftly than a man could have done it. If any one attempted to catch one of the pigs, Felix flew into a violent rage. No others of cakes and sweetmeats would tempt him to leave the herd and enter his master's house.

Winter came at last, and as, at this season, the primitive farmers of the region make no provision for their swine, the pigs left the buildings; and lived in a perfectly wild state. Felix went away with them but when they were brought up in the spring he had disappeared. He had, without a doubt, died of cold.

A POLITE MONKEY.

The following pretty incident is related in the Irish *Times* about a monkey and a dog: again! Illustrating the advantages of politeness, even among animals.

A very active, intelligent terrier, belonging to a lady friend, one day discovered a monkey belonging to an itinerant organ-grinder, seated upon a bank within the grounds, and of course made a dash for him. The monkey, who was attired in jacket and hat, leapt from the stone in much uninformed tranquillity; the dog, tailed within a few feet of him to reconnoitre.

Both animals took a long, steady stare at each other, but the dog evidently was recovering from his surprise, and about to make a spring for the intruder.

At this critical juncture the monkey, who had remained perfectly quiet hitherto, raised his paw and gracefully saluted by lifting the hat.

The effect was magical. The dog's head hat off dropped, and he sneaked off into the house, refusing to leave it until his polite but mysterious friend had departed.

ACUTE PERCEPTION.

An English writer observes that the sense of hearing in some birds seems as wonderful and discriminating as that of smell in dogs.

A thrush has been seen to listen for worms, but they evidently hear them, too, though within two yards of a noisy spring water; while robins appear to be able to distinguish the voices of their own offspring and parents from a number of others, and are a great deal more discriminating than such cases indicate the "exclusive direction of the attention of a sense" rather than mere keenness.

A DOG STORY.

An exchange says: The other day our Newfoundland dog was lying on the porch with our little girl, four years old, when she opened the gate and went out. The dog did not follow her. Sometime afterward the child's mother came out, discovered her absence, and said to the dog:

"Where is Nellie?" The dog looked as if he knew, and wagged his tail furiously. "Go this instant," said the mother, "and find Nellie and bring her home."

Out over the gate flew the dog and started down the street to a neighbor's house not far off. Nellie was playing there, inside the house, and the dog came and scratch at a verandah window.

"I know what he wants," said the little girl; "he wants me to go home, but I am not going to do it!"

The dog was not admitted, but he lingered near, like Mary's little lamb, and when other ladies called currently he brushed in past them through the door. Then, rushing up to Nellie, he seized her dress with his teeth and began dragging her to the door. An attempt was made to drive him off, but he growled and held his place. The little girl, beginning to be frightened, gave up all resistance and trotted home by his side, and he delivered her with an air of triumph into her mother's hands. What "instinct" would lead a dog to do that?

HE SUICIDED.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press furnishes evidence of a psychic character, showing that dogs, like human beings, can get the blues and come to the rash resolution of ending their troubles in death!

That a dog tired of the carking cares of life and the rubbing of the cats and dull, bereately commit suicide is no longer to be doubted. Last Sunday a water dog was and a tall at half-mast walked on the Minnesota & Northwestern motor line track, the other day with a wir of calm impact. His muzzle was thin and nearly clothless; through his flanks the shadow of a rib could be seen; his hair was coarse and dirty. No brains were in sight as he looked up and down the track, but he heard afar off the rumbling of approaching cars, and gave to the bloa sky, glowing with the first warm tints of approaching summer, batching from distant woods the scent of columbine and violets, feeling the thrill of soft spring through his whiskers, he deliberately lay down on the roadway, with his head across one rail, and closed his eyes. Apparently he was sleeping. The train drew nearer and nearer, but he did not waver. The rails trembled beneath him, the ground was shaken, there was a roaring in his ears, and he could almost feel the h

THE VIRDEN ADVANCE.
— WEEKLY. —
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☞ Accounts rendered monthly.

C. J. ATKINSON, Proprietor. W. H. HALL, Editor & Manager.

The Virden Advance.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17th, 1887.

PIPESTONE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held at the residence of Mr. Croft, Sec. 36, 8, 27, on Friday the 4th of November, 1887.

Present: Reeve McDonald and Councillors Milliken, Cooper, Park, McIntosh, Norsworthy and Forke.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read over were confirmed and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Municipal Commissioner, Winnipeg, re Cutbity and District requirements.

MOTIONS.

McIntosh—Milliken—That the Reeve and Clerk be authorized to sign orders on the Treasurer in favor of the following parties: M. W. McKim, Sec. Treas. Sanderson School, $60; J. H. Schultz, Sec. Treas. Mayville school, $90; E. Hall, Sec. Treas. Reston school, $70; Chas. Milburn, Sec. Treas. Daybreak school, $70. Carried.

Park—Norsworthy—That the Clerk be instructed to send a cheque to Mr. J. G. Mathson, London & Canadian Loan Co., Winnipeg, for debenture, $100 and interest, $133, on Virden Grist Mill Debenture, due 1st December at the Ontario Bank, Winnipeg. Carried.

Milliken—McIntosh—That the Reeve be voted a grant of $20 for the services during the year 1887. Carried.

BY LAWS.

By-law No. 61, fixing polling places in case of an election, was read over three times and passed.

Ward 1—Reston School House;
Ward 2—Wm. Clark, Sec. 12, 8, 28;
Ward 4—J. Bantman, 24, 8, 27;
Ward 5—Mayville School House;
Ward 6—Sanderson School House.

By-Law No. 62, fixing the fees of the returning officers at the municipal election, was read over three times and passed.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday the 21st December, at the residence of Mr. Croft, Sec. 36, 8, 27.

A. P. POWER, Clerk.

WELLAGE COUNCIL.

Council met at Virden on Tuesday November 1st, 1887, the Councillors present being Young, Angus, Crosby, Joslin and Cushing.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Superintendent of Education, re adjustment of Joslin School District, saying that the Board of Education had decided that it was advisable to make the following readjustments: Sections 19 to 24, inclusive, were taken from Joslin School District and added to Ross District, and Sections 31 to 36, inclusive, were detached from Montgomery and given to Joslin School District. The school site in Joslin was changed from the middle of the south centre of section 16 to the north-west corner of Sec. 3, 19, 26.

MOTIONS.

Crosby—Joslin—That owing to the delay in issuing tax notices the rebate of ten per cent. be allowed on all taxes for the current year paid on or before the 31st day of December next. Carried.

Cushing—Joslin—That this council sympathize with the people of Winnipeg in their efforts to break the unjust railway monopoly, which is crushing the province, and heartily endorse the platform of the Manitoba Anti-disallowance Association; and desire to place on record their denial of the statement of Sir Geo. Stephen, that the agitation is confined to Winnipeg; and also repudiate sympathetically the remarks of Vice-president Van Horne, that the object of the peoples agitation is towards annexation. Carried unanimously.

Angus—Crosby—That the Reeve be instructed to have bridges between Sections 27 and 28, and 33 and 34, Tp. 10, R. 27, put in good repair. Carried.

Crosby—Angus—That the portion of taxes against east ½ of Sec. 23, 11, R. 27, charged in lieu of statute labor in 1886, be remitted, as such taxes were charged by mistake. Carried.

BY-LAWS.

By-law No. 60, was read a third time and passed.

Reeve having left the chair, council went into committee of the whole. Crosby in the chair, to report on By-law No. 61, to locate a place of nominate a reeve and councillors for the Municipality for 1888. Nomination be held in the town hall, Virden, first Tuesday in December.

By-law 61 and 62, were read a third time and passed.

Crosby—Young—That the clerk be instructed to write to the Municipal Commissioner for the amount of the estimated expenditure in this Judicial District for the current year, and the reason why nearly twice as much is demanded from this Municipality as was considered sufficient to meet the requirements last year, and also what money's have been demanded from each Municipality in the Western Judicial District for the current year; and further that in the event of the Municipal Commissioner failing to furnish the required information that the reeve and clerk be requested to communicate with the Provincial Government and ascertain if there is any method by which the Municipal tax payer can be informed of the uses to which their money is being applied. Carried.

Cushing—Angus—That our solicitor be instructed to reply to the letter of Mr. W. R. Keith, re taxes on Virden Townsite, and advise him that proceedings will be temporarily delayed until the Township Trustees make a definite offer not only for this year's taxes but for all arrears, and such offer must be received before 1st of December next. Carried.

Cushing—Angus—That the Treas. be instructed to attend for two days in December at Elkhorn for the purpose of receiving taxes, and that he shall give due notice of the time he will be there, and also notify the tax payers, the day he will be in Virden for that purpose. Carried.

Cushing—Young—That this council adjourn to meet again on Tuesday the 20th December at the usual hour.

W. H. MCDOUGALL, Clerk.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed in special correspondence, and are willing to act upon the suggestion of public journals for the discussion of all.

We shall not publish any letter unless accompanied with the bona-fide address of the writer, not necessarily intended for publication.

EDEN GROVE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. Millon, who broke part of his threshing engine at Mr. Angus McCrary's last week, has been delayed ever since, having to send to Ontario for repairs.

The warm weather has brought the ploughing into action and the farmers are taking advantage of it.

Mrs. Armstrong will move to her son's new residence, on Pleasant Valley homestead, shortly.

The annual meeting of ratepayers of Eden Grove Presbyterian School, on Tuesday, Nov. 1st, passed off very satisfactorily. Alfred Workman was returned Trustee and D. McRae and Thos. Boyd fills the places of E. Gifford and Wm. Guiler, the latter having been Trustee last year.

ELKHORN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A public meeting was held in the school house here on Wednesday evening for the purpose of electing officers and starting the Mutual Improvement Association for the winter. Mr. Rowswell, the retiring President, took the chair, and after Mr. Jolliffe, Sec.-Treas., had given in his report of last year's business, the following officers were elected for the coming season: Dr. Robson, President; Mr. Jolliffe, Vice-President; Mr. Rothnie, Sec.-Treas., and Messrs. Cushing, Greenstreet, and Rogerley, Members of Committee. An inaugural Concert will be held on Wednesday, 23rd inst., when the program will be lengthy and varied. All are invited. Admission free.

Mr. Rowswell has almost completed his large exchange warehouse, where the farmers will get their grinding done for the winter, and save them a long cold drive to Virden.

Wheat still continues to move here pretty lively, and nearly as much has been already marketed as was bought last season, and the crop is only half threshed yet.

Nov. 14th, 1887.

OAK LAKE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Threshing machines in this neighborhood are scarce, consequently grain is slower coming to market than otherwise would be the case. There is a splendid opening in Oak Lake for an implement agent.

Mr. D. McLeish is building extensive stable and sheds for his stock on one of his sections.

Mr. Thos. Moore, the blacksmith who sold out here about three months ago, is back from Ontario and is erecting a house and intends opening business again. There will then be three in that business at Oak Lake.

We are still without a harness maker. There is no better spot in the Province for one than here.

Dr. Wright is about opening a drug store in the east end of the Village.

Mr. Wm. Thompson, the popular hotel keeper, has six carpenters at work enlarging his hotel.

There is much need of a lumber yard. One cannot get in lumber fast enough for the increasing demand. The sound of the hammer is heard in all directions by people building.

There will be a venison meeting in connection with the church of England immediately after service on Thursday the 17th, Thanksgiving Day, the object being to arrange about the Rev. C. Quinney's salary and other matters of importance.

Nov. 14th, 1887.

ELM VALLEY.

(From our Own Correspondent)

Farmers are being again at the plow, building stables and putting up houses. It was thought when the frost first stopped the plow land the sires for plowed land would be short this fall, but we feel safe in asserting that there is fully as much land ready for crop this year as last, although some are more behind than formerly.

Some villian passed down the Creek a while ago burglarizing all the lochshore stations, taking all the cash, pocket-knives and anything valuable he could get hold of. Here is a lesson for Virden again.

Your Winnipeg correspondent asks concerning the chopped barley question. As far as I have seen it would be a great deal better for most oxen we see around if they had more of such feed. I have seen a good deal of it fed and never seen an ox killed by it. Chopped barley, a many an competent judges thinks, is equal to oats for horses in this cool climate.

W. J. Cooper knows how to make money. He intends to go to Ontario again this winter to bring up more stuff in the spring.

The Methodists of Kola and Elm Valley purpose holding a Thanksgiving Social at the residence of Mr. Alex. Cameron, 16, 9, 28, on Thursday the 24th inst. Everything is thoroughly organizing and in working shape and anyone wanting a night of enjoyment and edification will certainly go. A word to the girls at this point, please be sure and every one of you go, because it would not do to see so many disappointed young chaps there that night as we saw on show day in Virden, looking around for them, but also they were not there. All are cordially invited.

T. C. Grimmett has got his pony which had been lost for three months. It followed the Indians from the west to Chris's place, and there was a cream colored one with it.

Rev. Mr. Littlejohn brought a wolf-cub up from the south with him last week, which Mr. Alex. McTavish killed with a stick while it was enlarging to gobble with his pig.

Threshing is almost completed we understand there is some out yet, however.

Newspaper Regulations.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post-Office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper be taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscription, the suit may be instituted where the paper is published.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intent to defraud.

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The departments are:

AMONG THE FARMERS

Containing descriptions of the farm, stock and agricultural visited during the month.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Containing the news of the latest doings of the different Agricultural societies.

LIVE STOCK.

Veterinary Department—In which all questions relating to the health of stock are answered free of charge by a Veterinary Surgeon.

The Dairy.
Poultry and Pet Stock.
Apiculture.
The Farm.
Threshing and Milling.
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Questions and Answers.
The Household.
The Markets.

These departments are supplied by the ablest contributors and, when so either themselves or through others, they are the information by a score of the best farmers in the country. The original articles are copied by the best agricultural papers in the United States and Canada, and it is admitted by all to be the most reliable source of information on all facts of interest to the sector. To outsiders who wish to get posted on things as they are on the Canadian North-West, the FARMER is an invaluable guide to the Land Seeker, who is traveling correspondent and author of a series of thorough, impartial articles with the pioneer farmers than any other in the country.

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FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Now that harvest is over we have REDUCED OUR GOODS to a Cash basis with the lowest living profit. Our Stock is complete, and goods marked lower than ever. We have the best selection of the choicest goods ever offered in Virden (we are large dealers and you can depend on your goods being of stirling quality), our daily sales testify to this.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID For All Kinds of FARM PRODUCE.

DROP IN WHEN IN VIRDEN AND SEE US.

DOWNS BROTHERS.

Frame & Miller

have on hand a Full Stock of

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of the best quality and VERY CHEAP.

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Building Material of all kinds, suitable for Granary or Castle, at

Lowest Prices.

Machine Oil, Paint Oil, Coal Oil, and almost Everything in the Hardware line.

Call and inspect our stock and get prices.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

IT WAS NOT A CAR LOAD!

Only Seven Hogsheads, Five Barrels and Four Crates of

CROCKERY

— ARRIVED FOR —

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He sold the hogsheads for granaries and the crates for corrals, and realized well on them, greatly reducing the cost of the crockery, which is

A SPLENDID SELECTION,

☞ Probably the best that has ever come into this Province. ☜

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Prices guaranteed to be as Low as any west of Winnipeg. Call and get prices.

WHEN WHEAT MOVES
TRADE BRIGHTENS UP.

There is no doubt about this. The Farmer has his hand on the money bag of the Capitalist. Until the Farmer markets his grain the merchants and the machine men must wait for their money. For the tenth month the Farmers will have their innings, although they have been holding for a long time. And why not, with their slacking well through, steam threshers humming on all sides, an unusual large yield and fair prices, give the boys and girls a day or two and take the wife to town to show her the new goods at

W. F. SCARTH'S?

As to prices, they are low, as comparison will prove, and with a view to proving it we ask you to make the comparison. Call and look over our stock whether you wish to buy or not—We'll not ask you to, it's not our way, but do we think it is trouble to show goods on the contrary we take pleasure in doing so. It is human nature, you know, to want to show a nice thing when you have it, and we please guilty to the weakness.

JUST OPENED UP, the following lines: Ladies Dress Milling, Tweed and Serge Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Velvets and Plushes in all Shades, and Prices. A Full assortment in Dress linings, Steels, Buttons and Silks. A Large Line of Gent's and Colored Flannels. Full lines in Ladies and Misses Cashmere and Woolen Hose. Heavy Lines of Cotton and Linen Grain Bags, Carpets, Comforters and Blankets.

These Goods were all purchased in the East Eastern Markets, Well Selected, and marked at prices that cause our competitors to remark:

GREAT HEAVENS, HE MUST STEAL 'EM.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP CROCKERY, BOOTS OR SHOES
— GO TO —
PHILION'S OLD STAND.

A Splendid New Stock of both just arrived from Montreal.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS:

Timber Inspector Knocked Cold.

STEVENSON'S
STRAW-BURNING COOK STOVE

is on exhibition in ELLIOTT & SONS' Warerooms, Virden.

This stove is entirely a Manitoban invention and has been tested for two years, and during that time it has given the best of satisfaction. Hundreds have already been sold.

SELLS LIKE HOT CAKES.

Don't fail to see it when in town.

MAY & WATSON, Agents.

Canadian Pacific Ry
TOWN LOTS

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

BUILDING SITES AT ALL STATIONS ON MAIN LINE OVER RAILWAY, BETWEEN BRANDON AND CALGARY

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J. F. FRAME

CITY MEAT MARKET.

W. B. SARJANT

begs to thank his numerous customers for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him during the four years he has been in business in Virden, and hopes by strict attention to meait a continuance of their custom.

MEAT! MEAT!! MEAT!!!

of the Primest Quality always in stock, and at prices Lower than Ever.

Special Inducements to buyers of Large Quantities.

The Virden Advance

THURSDAY, NOV. 17th, 1887.

VIRDEN AND VICINITY.

VIRDEN MARKETS.—Wheat 43 to 49 cents, Butter 20 cents, Eggs 20 cents.

SOCIAL AT SANDERSON'S DISTRICT.—A social will held at the residence of Mr. J. Cameron, Sanderson's School District, on Thursday next, the 24th inst., in aid of the Methodist parsonage. All are invited to attend.

VIRDEN DEBATING SOCIETY.—Last Wednesday evening a meeting was held in Mr. Agnew's office for the purpose of organizing a debating society. There was a fair quibber present and the following officers were elected:—A. Frame, president; W. Clingan, treasurer; W. H. Hill, secretary. The next meeting will be held shortly, due notice of which will be given when it is hoped that all the young men of the town will join the society.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the County of Dennis, St. Andrew's Society, held in Virden on the 1st inst., the reports of Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

H. C. Robinson, president.

Wm. Stephen, 1st vice-president.

A. F. Frame, 2nd vice-president.

Dr. Young, physician.

Rev. A. Currie, chaplain.

J. H. Agnew, solicitor.

Wm. Lathing, herd.

Jas. Bennett, standard-bearer.

D. McDonald, Hugh Simpson, J. Sellery, A. McKenzie, Jas. Elder, Geo. Stone, committee of management.

A. C. McDougall, A. Stones, auditors.

LITTLE LOCALS.

—Mr. A. McBride, of Calgary, was in town last week.

—Mr. W. Forsyth is in Winnipeg for a few days on business.

—Mr. McGregor, representative of the MANITOBA FREE PRESS, was in town last Monday.

—Rev. H. Little has occupied the Presbyterian pulpit last Sunday morning and evening.

—The Dennis County Court opened at Hartney Town Hall last Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

—Rev. J. H. L. Jolyn will preach next Sunday (D. V.) at Mr. David Lewis, M. S. Sparrow's and Virden.

—Rev. H. Little (Presbyterian) will preach next Sunday at McTavish's School House at 11 o'clock, Boston School House at 15 o'clock.

—Rev. A. Currie will occupy the Presbyterian pulpit next Sunday. In the morning he will preach a Thanksgiving sermon from 1 Thess. V. 18.—"In everything give thanks." The appointed for the evening will be—"How shall we escape?" Heb. II, 3

Cupid's Victims.

[illegible] Wednesday the 9th inst. This was the marriage of the Rev. A. Currie, of the Presbyterian ministry, and Miss Jessie Jones, daughter of Mr. T. H. Jones. The ceremony, which was [illegible] simple, was performed by the Rev. J. S. Robertson, Superintendent of Mission in Manitoba and the [illegible] Territories, assisted by the Rev. [illegible], Historical Book of the Bible. The bride was Miss Schuyler [illegible] of the bride-groom was [illegible] the laundry of the State of Minnesota, by the Rev. A. [illegible] A handsome looking [illegible] was made the fine [illegible]. After the ceremony the company adjourned to partake of breakfast, a substantial one which the happy couple left by the morning train for their honeymoon tour, followed by a shower of shoes and the cordial good wishes of a large crowd of friends who accompanied them to the station to give them a hearty send off. A number of invited guests from a distance were present, among whom were Dr. and Mrs. Fleming and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dudson, of Brandon, Rev. Mr. Howand, of Burnside, Rev. D. H. and Mrs. Hodges, of Oak Lake, Rev. A. Ogilvie, of Wheatley, Rev. H. Little-hales, of Pipestone, Rev. F. J. McLeod and Rev. C. McKechnie, the latter gentleman having just arrived in this country from Ontario. The members of the church session of Virden and Brandybank, and the members of the managing committee of these churches, with their wives, were also present by invitation. The Revds. Hodges, Ogilvie and McKechnie are former college mates of the bridegroom. The bride has, during her residence in Virden, been organist of the Presbyterian church and also a teacher in the Sunday School. The presents were both numerous and costly, among them being a magnificent silver pitcher, with two goblets to match, from the officers and teachers of the Sunday School, and a massive butter cooler from the members of the choir, the latter being accompanied by the following note of explanation:

DEAR MISS FRASER.—On the occasion of your leaving the ranks of single blessedness we, a few of the members of the choir of the "band-box sort", beg you will accept this "butter Cooler as a recognition of the esteem in which you are held. We do not wish to "butter you up" in any way, nor even to "Curr(y)ry favor", but that it may be an aid to you in keeping cool and in an equable frame of mind. With best wishes for your future happiness, We are, &c.

The VIRDEN ADVANCE joins in wishing the happy couple a long joyous and prosperous life.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
Notices under this heading, free.

BIRTHS.

MITCHELL.—Near Virden, on the 5th inst., the wife of Joseph Mitchell of twins, son and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CURRIE—FRASER.—At the Manse, Virden on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. Robertson, Superintendent of Missions, assisted by the Revds. Hodges, Dudson and Howand, the Rev. A. Currie, B.A., to Miss Emma Fraser, daughter of Mr. T. H. Fraser, all of Virden.

LOST!

TWO PONIES, one white, marked R V and the other roan, marked on the right hip Jim's HAYMAKER, 15, 12, 27, Virden P.O.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DECIDED to quit farming will sell or rent his farm with or without crop and implements. This is a splendid wheat farm. Five miles of Virden and a number of miles from the town. Apply to D. BENNETT, Virden P.O.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

In the matter of Chas. A. Mauro, of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada, Trading as Phillips, of the Town of Virden, in Manitoba, General Merchant, are hereby notified that the debtor has this day made an assignment to me, the undersigned, under the provisions of the Act respecting Assignments for the benefit of creditors.

And notice is further given that all creditors shall prove their claims against the estate of the said debtor, at my office, in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, on or before the 15th day of December, 1887, after which date I will proceed to distribute the assets of the said debtor among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice.

A meeting of the said creditors is hereby called for Monday, the twenty-first day of November, 1887, at my office at the place aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the said debtor, and for the ordinary purposes of such meeting.

Dated at Brandon, this 8th day of November, 1887.

JAMES RENNIE, Assignee.
BETHUNE, BOURNOT & BRADLEY,
Solicitors for Assignee.

Wm. G. WYATT & CO.,

The New Lumber Dealers, Virden,

are still selling CHEAP for CASH, Doors, Windows, Lath and Shingles.

Lumber from $18.00 to $27.00 per 1,000.

Also Lime, Brick, Hair and Plaster. Send us a card or call and see us before buying elsewhere.

L.O.L., 1519

MEETS MONDAY on or before every full moon in the Orange Lodge Room, Virden, at 8 o'clock.

W. H. HALL, Master.
S. S. COLYER, Secretary.

C. Burgess,
Large Stock of FURNITURE
constantly on hand.
NELSON STREET.

THOS. COLLIER,
BAKER & CONFECTIONER
— DEALER IN —
Fruits, Candies & Groceries.
VIRDEN MAN.
Try our Teas, 4 pounds for the Dollar.

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THE GRIP PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,
Toronto, Ont.

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN SEEDS Co., 34 and 36 Front Street East, Toronto, get up the Newest, most Complete and Best Selling seeds Package in America. Send 25 cents for Sample Pkge of New No. 4. Dished in Fine Plants. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. Keenly, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

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$78 to $80 SAVED!

Parties desirous of paying for their pre-emptions can obtain Scrip from the undersigned at a great discount, and save $78.00 to $80.00 in the purchase, from the Government.

Apply to
W. T. B. KENNEDY,
Registrar,
Virden.

B. MEEK,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING, OXFORD TWEEDS, ETC.,
the best and cheapest goods in the Dominion of Canada.
GROCERIES.
A full and complete stock of the above, and new goods arriving daily.
Seventh Avenue - - Virden

Better Value Than Ever!

Watches from $3 up to $00 each.
Clocks from $1 50 up to $12.
Spectacles (or 15, 25, 50 and 75 cts., $1.00, $1.50, $3.00, $4.50 and $6.50 per pair.
Gold rings from $1.25 to $15 each.
Ladies solid gold watches from $15 up to $45 each.
Also an assortment of Pipes, Pocket books, violin strings, etc.
G. J. CLARKE,
Watchmaker,
Virden.

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ENERGY!
These characteristics are to be observed at
Elworthy & Merrick's,
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Immense New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS, consisting of *Cottons, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Knitted Wool Goods, Blankets, Carpets, Quilts, Underclothing, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Haberdashery and DRESS GOODS in great variety.*
READY MADE CLOTHING, *Mens and Boys Suits, Overcoats, Fants, Vests, &c., &c.*
HATS and CAPS, *Felt Hats, Cloth and Fur Caps.*
BOOTS and SHOES In every variety, *Mens' Boys and Youths, Womans', Misses, Childs' and Infants' Be sure and see Mrs. Van Horne's Disallowance Slipper at 25 cents per pair.*
GROCERIES, *Full Assortment. Great attention paid to Evaporated, Dried and Canned Fruits, but*
T Ts Ts Ts *Cap the Climax.*
We allow highest value for produce.
But not fictitious prices to snare the Unwary.
Man, Woman and Child purchase alike
Only One Price.
See Our Stock Before You Buy.

Virden Roller Mills
These Mills have now started up for the Season after having been closed down for some time for the purpose of putting New and
Improved Machinery,
and are running night and day.
The quality of Flour now turned out is unsurpassed in the country.
Bran and Shorts
in large quantities can be had at
$8.00 and $10.00
PER TON.
HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

Clap Bang
Here We Are Again
To thank our friends and customers for their kind favors since our advent in our new premises; and in connection therewith we desire to say that we are now in a better position than we ever have been to cater to the wants and necessities of all who favor us with their custom; and we feel fully assured that we can supply them with first-class goods in all the respective lines in which we deal, at prices second to no other establishment outside the metropolis of Manitoba.
We wish to say, right here, that we are determined to convince our customers that it is their interest, as well as ours, that they should give us an opportunity to prove this fact.
The days of monopoly in the Prairie Province are numbered. "Competition is the life of trade." "The nimble sixpence knocks the slow shilling into a cocked hat" every time in these days of progress, and "The survival of the fittest" is a correct law of nature, and is bound to be demonstrated right here in Virden in a business point of view. We are willing to take our chance in the swim, only asking a fair trial and no favor, to prove our right to retain our business existance.
COME ONE, COME ALL,
and test and see whether our premises are rightly chosen or otherwise. We are willing to submit our prices, our goods and our method of doing business and abide the issue and the verdict of a discriminating and impartial public
J. S. YOUNG,
STONE STORE,
DRYGOODS AND GROCERIES,
NELSON STREET, - - - - VIRDEN.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPALITY OF WOODWORTH.

Sale of Lands for Arrears of Taxes.

Under the provisions of the Manitoba Municipal Act of 1886 and amendments thereto and by virtue of a warrant issued by the Reeve of the Municipality of Woodworth, under his hand and the corporate seal of the said Municipality bearing date the twenty-fourth (24) day of October, A.D. 1887, and to me directed commanding me to levy upon the several parcels of land herein mentioned and described, for the arrears of taxes respectively due thereon together with costs.

I do hereby give notice that unless the said arrears of Taxes and costs be sooner paid, I shall on Thursday, the eighth day of December, A.D. 1887, at the hour of Two O'clock in the afternoon of that day at the City Hall, in the city of Brandon, proceed to sell by public auction the said lands for the said arrears of taxes and costs.

DESCRIPTION.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Arrears of Taxes.	Cost of Advertising, etc.	Total.	Patented or Unpatented.
S W ¼	2	10	23	$ 5 82	$1 65	$ 7 47	Patented
N W ¼	4	10	23	7 83	1 65	9 48	Patented
N E ¼	4	10	23	7 75	1 65	9 40	Patented
S E ¼	22	11	23	26 62	1 65	28 27	Patented
S W ¼	30	11	23	20 22	1 65	21 87	Unpatented
N E ¼	31	11	23	27 02	1 65	28 67	Unpatented
N E ¼	15	12	23	19 76	1 65	21 41	Unpatented
S ½	22	12	23	70 30	1 65	71 95	N ½ E ¼ Patented; S ½ E ¼ Unpatented
N W ¼	34	12	23	7 83	1 65	9 48	Unpatented
S W ¼	2	10	24	12 02	1 65	13 67	Unpatented
N E ¼	2	10	24	16 13	1 65	17 78	Unpatented
S E ¼	3	10	24	6 30	1 65	7 95	Unpatented
S W ¼	5	10	24	12 16	1 65	13 81	Patented
E ½	6	10	24	33 15	1 65	34 80	E ½ Patented; E ½ Unpatented
S W ¼	6	10	24	11 29	1 65	12 93	Patented
S E ¼	12	10	24	17 71	1 65	19 36	Unpatented
W ½	14	10	24	19 31	1 65	21 96	Unpatented
W ½	20	11	24	33 26	1 65	34 91	N W ¼ Patented; S W ¼ Patented; S W ¼ Unpatented
W ½	22	11	24	15 56	1 65	17 21	N W ¼ Patented; N W ¼ Unpatented
S E ¼	30	11	24	9 48	1 65	11 13	Unpatented
S E ¼	30	11	24	9 48	1 65	11 13	Unpatented
S W ¼	10	12	24	16 10	1 65	17 75	Unpatented
N W ¼	14	12	24	36 48	1 65	38 13	Unpatented
S W ¼	14	12	24	27 22	1 65	28 87	Unpatented
N W ¼	3	10	25	22 81	1 65	23 46	Unpatented
S W ¼	4	10	25	23 60	1 65	25 25	Unpatented
W ½	4	10	25	23 60	1 65	25 25	Unpatented
S W ¼	10	10	25	13 59	1 65	15 24	Unpatented
S W ¼	10	10	25	11 19	1 65	12 84	Unpatented
S W ¼	12	10	25	16 55	1 65	18 20	Unpatented
N W ¼	14	10	25	8 27	1 65	9 92	Unpatented
N E ¼	14	10	25	21 26	1 65	22 85	Unpatented
N W ¼	16	10	25	16 91	1 65	18 56	Unpatented
N W ¼	18	10	25	8 30	1 65	10 26	Unpatented
W ½	20	10	25	31 36	1 65	33 03	Unpatented
N E ¼	20	10	25	26 01	1 65	27 66	Unpatented
S E ¼	30	10	25	21 31	1 65	23 16	Unpatented
S E ¼	12	11	25	25 85	1 65	27 50	Unpatented
E ½	17	11	25	50 98	1 65	52 63	Unpatented
S W ¼	18	11	25	19 20	1 65	20 85	Unpatented
S E ¼	20	11	25	16 35	1 65	18 00	Unpatented
All	24	11	25	76 83	1 65	78 48	N ½ Patented; S ½ Unpatented
N W ¼	30	11	25	8 27	1 65	9 92	Unpatented
S E ¼	12	12	25	14 85	1 65	16 50	Unpatented
S E ¼	14	12	25	9 93	1 65	11 58	Unpatented
W ½	16	12	25	34 61	1 65	36 26	Unpatented
N E ¼	34	12	25	9 54	1 65	11 19	Unpatented
E ½	36	12	25	11 47	1 65	13 12	Unpatented
S E ¼ N E ¼	9	10	26	70 12	1 65	71 77	Unpatented
N E ¼	22	10	26	44 85	1 65	46 60	Unpatented
All	15	10	26	74 46	1 65	76 05	Unpatented
All	13	10	26	74 00	1 65	75 65	Unpatented
All	21	10	26	79 46	1 65	81 06	Unpatented
All	21	10	26	104 85	1 65	106 00	Unpatented
All	23	10	26	72 46	1 65	74 11	Unpatented
S E ¼ N W ¼	26	10	26	109 25	1 65	110 90	Unpatented
S E ¼ N W ¼	21	12	26	43 78	1 65	45 40	Unpatented
N E ¼	23	12	26	69 31	1 65	70 96	Unpatented
N E ¼	23	12	26	63 31	1 65	64 96	Unpatented
All	32	12	26	23 60	1 65	25 25	Unpatented
All	33	12	26	93 07	1 65	94 72	Unpatented
All	21	10	27	92 49	1 65	94 07	Unpatented
All	13	11	28	119 60	1 65	121 25	Unpatented
All	21	11	28	115 04	1 65	116 69	Unpatented
All	29	11	28	82 51	1 65	84 16	Unpatented
All	33	11	28	82 51	1 65	84 16	Unpatented
All	3	12	28	42 23	1 65	43 90	Unpatented
All	3	12	28	94 03	1 65	95 68	Unpatented
All	9	12	28	77 06	1 65	79 31	Unpatented
All	13	12	28	80 28	1 65	81 86	Unpatented
All	21	12	28	79 20	1 65	80 85	Unpatented
All	25	12	28	80 97	1 65	82 62	Unpatented
All	33	12	28	80 97	1 65	82 62	Unpatented
E ½	21	10	29	63 45	1 65	65 10	Unpatented
All	19	10	29	121 12	1 65	122 77	Unpatented
All	21	10	29	126 96	1 65	128 61	Unpatented
All	31	10	29	64 40	1 65	66 00	Unpatented
All	1	11	29	124 64	1 65	126 29	Unpatented
N ½	5	11	29	56 85	1 65	58 50	Unpatented
S E ¼	13	11	29	70 32	1 65	71 97	Unpatented
S E ¼	17	11	29	88 74	1 65	90 39	Unpatented
N W ¼	17	11	29	28 74	1 65	30 39	Unpatented
S W ¼	19	11	29	24 20	1 65	25 85	Unpatented
S W ¼	25	11	29	36 66	1 65	38 31	Unpatented
N W ¼	29	11	29	36 66	1 65	38 31	Unpatented
All	31	11	29	153 64	1 65	155 29	Unpatented
All	33	11	29	140 84	1 65	142 49	Unpatented
All	35	11	29	138 24	1 65	140 89	Unpatented
All	19	12	29	156 40	1 65	158 05	Unpatented
All	23	12	29	101 88	1 65	103 53	Unpatented
All	25	12	29	89 36	1 65	91 01	Unpatented
All	27	12	29	101 88	1 65	103 53	Unpatented
All	31	12	29	97 35	1 65	99 00	Unpatented
All	32	12	29	31 70	1 65	33 35	Unpatented
All	33	12	29	21 70	1 65	23 35	Unpatented
All	33	12	29	89 40	1 65	91 05	Unpatented
All	35	12	29	100 12	1 65	101 77	Unpatented
S E ¼	23	10	30	31 54	1 65	33 19	Unpatented
S E ¼	25	10	30	27 00	1 65	28 65	Unpatented
N E ¼ S W ¼	29	10	30	56 76	1 65	58 41	Unpatented
All	27	10	30	157 92	1 65	159 57	Unpatented
W ½ N E ¼	35	10	30	68 96	1 65	70 61	Unpatented
All	3	11	30	82 41	1 65	84 06	Unpatented
All	5	11	30	107 41	1 65	109 06	Unpatented
All	13	11	30	113 08	1 65	114 73	Unpatented
All	15	11	30	96 96	1 65	98 61	Unpatented
All	19	11	30	153 29	1 65	154 88	Unpatented
All	21	11	30	134 31	1 65	135 96	Unpatented
All	27	11	30	112 36	1 65	114 01	Unpatented
All	31	11	30	54 12	1 65	55 80	Unpatented
All	33	11	30	96 96	1 65	98 61	Unpatented
All	1	12	30	99 30	1 65	101 04	Unpatented
N ½ S E ¼	7	12	30	67 80	1 65	69 45	Unpatented
S ½	9	12	30	62 40	1 65	64 05	Unpatented
All	17	12	30	119 24	1 65	120 89	Unpatented
All	19	12	30	121 02	1 65	122 67	Unpatented
All	21	12	30	13 53	1 65	15 18	Unpatented
S W ¼	23	12	30	39 38	1 65	41 03	Unpatented
W ½	31	12	30	27 90	1 65	29 55	Unpatented
N ½	1	10	25	15 30	1 65	17 01	Unpatented
S W ¼	9	10	26	108 44	1 65	110 09	Unpatented
S W ¼	15	10	25	31 22	1 65	33 17	Unpatented
N E ¼	17	10	25	82 83	1 65	84 48	Unpatented
S E ¼	17	10	25	40 70	1 65	42 35	Unpatented
S E ¼	3	10	25	78 04	1 65	79 69	Unpatented
N E ¼	31	10	25	50 16	1 65	51 81	Unpatented
All	33	10	25	121 88	1 65	123 53	Unpatented
All	35	10	25	45 84	1 65	47 49	Unpatented
All	15	11	25	125 18	1 65	126 83	Unpatented
N W ¼	18	11	25	25 82	1 65	27 47	Unpatented
S E ¼	36	11	25	17 54	1 65	19 19	Unpatented
S E ¼	5	10	24	27 14	1 65	28 79	Unpatented

Dated at Brandwardine, this 24th day of October, A.D. 1887.

JOHN FARR,
TREASURER.

Mrs. Rothmund
at her New Stand on 7th Avenue, two doors west of Nelson St., is now showing her
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
LOWER THAN EVER.
A splendid assortment of ready-made Ulsters, also Dress Goods and stylish trimmings in great variety.
Millinary, Feathers, Flowers, Fancy Silks, Plushes and Watering Cloths.
First-class dress and mantlemaking by an experienced Dressmaker.

A GREAT SECRET,

OR,

SHALL IT BE DONE.

CHAPTER II.

Madeline de Guey returned quickly to the Hotel de la Guey; crept softly past the door of her husband's room, fearing lest he should wake to her; and, shutting herself in her own apartment, threw herself upon the bed, overwhelmed by a sudden rush into the stagnant calm of her present prosperous existence, of memories of the old tempestuous life of emotions and passions, keen pleasures and deep griefs. Gerald Staunton! The young clerk's face, so like that of his father whom Louis de Breteuil had murdered, recalled the old time in Paris so vividly that for an hour or more, during which she lived with the old past and buried with the old dead, it did not occur to her to wonder and to moralize about the chance which had brought across her path the son of the man who had met with a violent death while on the way, as he thought, to answer her call to for help.

Madeline had hardened since then; she was not a monster of selfishness, but her own small discomforts, and the barren monotony of her conventional life with her kind, had most dull brooding occupied so much of her thoughts that she really had very little time to take consideration for other people and their troubles. For six years after the discovery of De Breteuil's crime and of his perfidy toward herself she had carried her own living in all sorts of ways, honestly always, but sometimes so far beyond her virtue was no longer the fair thing about it in point of moral scene. It was typical of this lowering of her moral tone that she had never thought about that she then, in a fit of weariness of work, married General de Lancy, without telling her husband, married before and dishonest, knew whether her husband was alive or dead, and without feeling much remorse, on that point herself. However, to do her justice, she considered herself permanently bound to the chivalrous friend who had married her, and she soon found unpeasably tedious, and dragged her heavily, drifting about with her, accepting his fondness and spending his money without indifference which, trembled on the borders of disgust.

Now, therefore, as she lay on her bed recalling those two old pictures, one pleasant and conscious, she thought only of comparing it with the life, joyless, jolless, she passed now, and did not even remember how much of the pleasure she had had in some day, for most your son, and to do him some service for the sake of your kindness to me."

When at last she was aligned to rise and go to see her husband, who had been long lost at her long absence, she had forgotten all about the object of her visit to the factory, and she found General Staunton's sister-in-law, Madeline, she thought of "the handsome Gerald, Claiba," she replied quite calmly that she had not seen him.

"Then I am afraid you must have been bored, my dear," said the old lady; "for you stayed there a long time, and there is something in Gerald's manner which makes me think you ought to see him more often."

"Yes, I did," said she simply; but she offered no further explanation, and his partiality certainly remained unstifled.

On the following morning, before the excitement consequent on her visit to the factory had quite faded away, a card was brought to her bearing the name of M. Victor Fournier, with a message to the effect that he had come on the part of his father, and a request that Madame de Lancy would see him for a few minutes. Madeline directed that he should be shown into her sitting-room, and she then added a few extra touches to her dress, and a necklet of shiny cream lace to the rather dowdy ornament of her plump throat and bust. Her husband, she said to herself, as she looked smilingly in the glass which showed her at what moment, a face and figure which would have made an ideal model for a wife, dowager, matron, that she was. Madeline Di-Jus would certainly not prove worthy of these little graces in change. "His will save a round, very face and very bright, lovely, black eyes, and a clumsy figure; he will wear a vivid satin shirt with broad stripes and his speech and his manner will be half impertinent, half bashful, and wholly insufferable." In making this disdainful estimate she forgot that his father, with his simple country and manifested manners, was a gentleman; but in leaving behind the lower middle class in which she was born, Madeline had acquired an appreciation of the advantages of good birth rather than if she had been a king's daughter. Still, it was with a feeling of pleasant curiosity and refreshing change that downcast of uncongenial married life, that she entered the sitting-room, and with not delay, with all the heart the susceptible young Frenchman had to give.

"I am very glad to meet Mr. Fournier," said she, advancing into the room with her hand held out, "for I saw you at the first glance that her guesses about him had been, as might have been expected, quite wrong. "Your father promised me the pleasure yesterday, but I was obliged to hurry away to my husband, who is ill, before you arrived." "It is very good of you, madame, to receive me at such a time, when you must be anxious and preoccupied. My father begs that you will accept a souvenir of the happy hours he spent in visiting the factory; I have brought it myself; it is very small, and very unworthy of your acceptance, but you will give us great pleasure if you accept it all the same."

If Victor had been at all like the fancy portrait he had drawn of him, his presentation of a parcel which she opened and found to contain some very beautiful the chine made lace would have made him seem ridiculous. But as it stood, and manner he scarcely differed from the ideal respect from the young man whom Fortune had favored with the Paris snap, the gift was accepted the gift with more than her usual graciousness to strangers, told him his visit was a most merciful act toward a lonely traveller, and asked him to tell her what she ought to do what she ought to see in Calais, in order to make the time of her unavoidable stay there hang lightly on her hands. So they sat down, and he gave her a lively description of the pleasure she might extract, if she went provided with a smelling-bottle and plenty of eau-de-cologne, from a succession of the picturesque beauties of the old walls and the moat; and he told her that the chief pleasure of the town was scandal, that the old people thought it a very wicked place and the young ones a very dull one, and that its most remarkable peculiarity was the fact that it should be used as a sanatorium for the living instead of a tomb for the dead.

Madeline listened and laughed, and wondered if this were really only a light-hearted lively young fellow, happy in the possession of good spirits, a strong tongue, and a handsome face, or—Claude Duval. She would not have ever thought the latter if, a, if a chance similarity in the tall slim figure and in the very pure and fine features he bore to Louis de Breteuil had not recalled to her that most frivolous-mannered of scoundrels. Victor was seven years younger than De Breteuil had been when she knew him, and was not, Madeline thought, so handsome as he; still, the resemblance, slight as it was, gave the young fellow additional interest in her eyes, and she let him talk for some time before touching upon either of the subjects that had now occupied most of her thoughts.

At last, however, she broke ground by saying: "I should have liked to make some excursions about the neighborhood, but I have been warned by painful tales of demons and wolves and robbers, who go about at night attacking people. Or are they only fables?"

"Not quite that, madam, but you need not be alarmed. I have never heard of one of these attacks being made by day, and only one of a person being attacked while driving. If you will allow me to ride beside your carriage, I will answer for it that no harm shall happen either to your person or your purse."

"To judge by his manner, any one would have pronounced him innocent as the day, and Madeline perceived that, if he really was the robber, he was far too clever to be convicted by his own words. She, therefore, thanked him for his offer, and turned the conversation to another matter. In spite of all her efforts she could not keep her next question without a tremor of voice and a twitching of lip, both, however, too slight to attract notice.

"When I was at the factory yesterday, I saw there a young Englishman of the name of Staunton; do you know if he is any relation to the man of business, the stock broker or something of that sort I think he was, who was murdered some years ago? The affair caused some stir, I believe, at the time."

"Murdered!" exclaimed Victor, in evident astonishment. "Oh, no, madam. Ah! I suppose Gerald himself told you that?"

"No," answered Madeline quietly; then in a voice which she found it hard to keep indifferent: "He has not spoken to him and I saw him for the first time yesterday. The name seemed to recall some story, that was all."

"There is a story about," said Victor, lowering his voice mysterious, "And a very mysterious one. But the strangest thing about it is that it concerns you and Gerald quite—that his father was murdered."

"Well, and what is the story?" she asked Madeline, unfolding the lace M. Fournier had sent her, and gathering it up into folds to avoid any crumpling hands.

"He shocked with some thousands of pounds worth of securities belonging to his clients, and nobody has ever been able to trace either him or the accomplice who stood him."

"The lace fell from her fingers to the floor, but she did not pick it up, and by an impulsive gesture she stopped him as he was about to do so.

"Who was that?" she asked, in a sharp voice.

"Another English stockbroker, a younger man, whose name, I think, was Meredith. Some people have even believed that the man murdered his father and stole the securities; but it has been proved that at the very day that Mr. Staunton was last seen, near Lyons, Meredith was in London, where he remained until he had disposed of the securities, which must have been sent to him by Staunton himself."

"Or by some one who had stolen them from Mr. Staunton," said Madeline, with a vehemence that Victor thought very odd. He had not expected such strength of partiality for the Englishman, which had lasted for a few minutes ago. "Whom was he last seen with, in Paris, for instance?" she added hastily.

"I—I don't know; I don't think any one knows, madame; but he was quite a young man; it is said, and one not at all likely to get into questionable company."

Madeline checked her rising excitement, and only asked simply: "Oh, what grounds does his son base his innocence upon?"

"On none—at least none worth mentioning. He swing his shoulders before the emotionless comment on her visit to the factory had quite faded away, a card was brought to her bearing the name of M. Victor Fournier, with a message to the effect that he had come on the part of his father, and a request that Madame de Lancy would see him for a few minutes. Madeline directed that he should be shown into her sitting-room, and she then added a few extra touches to her dress, and a necklet of shiny cream lace to the rather dowdy ornament of her plump throat and bust. Her husband, she said to herself, as she looked smilingly in the glass which showed her at what moment, a face and figure which would have made an ideal model for a wife, dowager, matron, that she was. Madeline Di-Jus would certainly not prove worthy of these little graces in change. "His will save a round, very face and very bright, lovely, black eyes, and a clumsy figure; he will wear a vivid satin shirt with broad stripes and his speech and his manner will be half impertinent, half bashful, and wholly insufferable." In making this disdainful estimate she forgot that his father, with his simple country and manifested manners, was a gentleman; but in leaving behind the lower middle class in which she was born, Madeline had acquired an appreciation of the advantages of good birth rather than if she had been a king's daughter. Still, it was with a feeling of pleasant curiosity and refreshing change that downcast of uncongenial married life, that she entered the sitting-room, and with not delay, with all the heart the susceptible young Frenchman had to give.

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At last, however, she broke ground by saying: "I should have liked to make some excursions about the neighborhood, but I have been warned by painful tales of demons and wolves and robbers, who go about at night attacking people. Or are they only fables?"

"Not quite that, madam, but you need not be alarmed. I have never heard of one of these attacks being made by day, and only one of a person being attacked while driving. Paris *modistes*, by means of one or two of his travellers, who have a sort of spy's genius for picking up just the information they want."

"I must see him; I would stay in Calais a week to purpose. Remember your promise, Claude, not to let me see him when he arrives. I thought I should die of dullness in this place, and yesterday I have heard more interesting things than I have done for years past. You will come and see me again? I hope, in a day or two, that my husband will be better, and that you will then be able to dispense of dining with us; but don't harden your heart until then against a lonely traveller, and tell me more about the wizard. Perhaps I may be able to see him into letting me know the summer fashions a whole month before anybody else; then I shall believe in him."

She gave him her hand again, as she bade him good-bye, with an imperial graciousness which intoxicated Victor, who left her presence in an ecstasy of admiration of this lovely woman, whose manners, conversing exactly as he had imagined, he intended, seemed to him perfect after the less artistic affectations of the women among whom his daily lot was cast. Arrived at the factory, where he found Gerald Staunton busy with correspondence, he snatched pen and letters away, and, throwing himself down in the chair in front of young Englishman, began to discourse upon his sister's wonderful charms.

"What do you mean? What are you driving at? I'd forgotten that there was sister! He was not at the first time yesterday. The name seemed to recall some story, that was all."

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